Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

S
331
E10m

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

REC
MAY 1 1958

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-181. MARCH, 1958

Decline 5,700 Employment From Year Ago Figures

Non-farm employment in Montana during February numbered 152,100 wage earners, a decrease of 2,500 from January's 154,600, and of 5,700 from February, 1957, when 157,800 were recorded, according to compilations in the Commission's offices in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decline from year ago levels is a continuation of a trend which began early last summer and quite consistently has grown more pronounced.

Metal Mines Down 3,700 Workers

More than half of the numerical loss in employment centers in the metal mining industry, with 3,700 fewer workers than last February. Another 600 is in processing of the ores from those same metal mines. Declining markets, both in price and volume, are ascribed as cause of curtailment.

Railroads and Lumber Reduced

Transportation by the railroad systems accounts for another 900 of the employment loss, part of which is produced by technological advances in railroad operations, and part by curtailment of traffic volume. Lumber and logging, also afflicted by adverse market levels, is down 400 in employment from a year ago, and by 1,300 from two years ago. February employment in lumber and logging is given as 5,700, which is 2,800 below the August figure in this highly seasonal industry. August lumber employment represented an increase of 2,500 from the seasonal low reached last March.

Mild Weather Disregarded

Contract construction employment was 400 lower this February than last, despite the mildness of the winter and continuation of outside work on a number of projects. Construction, like lumber, is acutely sensitive to seasonal influences. A swing of 7,500 is indicated from last summer high of 15,500 to the present figure of 8,000 workers on those payrolls.

Fewer Retail Trade Employees

Wholesale trade held firm with its year ago employment, at 9,100, while retail trade was down 700 from last February, 30,300 to 29,600. Measured against its high level of the year, combined trade employment of 44,200 last August dwindled to 38,700, a drop of 5,500. Part of this is seasonal though approximately 1,000 appears to be a secondary result of curtailment in employment by other industries.

Government and Service Go Up

Employment gains over a year ago were recorded in the service industries and in state and local government, by 600 and 1,100 respectively. Employment connected with schools accounts for much of the government increase. Finance and insurance remained unchanged in employment level.

STATE'S WORK-APPLICANT COUNT AT 23,750 IN FEBRUARY AGAIN SETS POST-WAR RECORD

Work-applicants in Montana mounted steadily in numbers during February, from a post-war record high of 21,533 in January to 23,750 at the end of the month. Largest January to February increase in joblessness, as well as largest accumulation of jobseekers, is thus revealed. It was a numerical upsurge of 2,200, nearest approach being the 1,900 from January to February in 1957. Average increase shown by the February count for the previous eight years is 300, tempered by actual reductions in the January to February counts in 1952 and 1955. The figures represent active file jobseekers in offices of the employment service in Montana at the close of the monthly reporting period.

Rises 18,000 from Last August

Lowest level in joblessness during the past 12 months was last August, with 5,872, almost 18,000 fewer than now listed. A year ago the similar spread was nearly 13,000, while the eight year average seasonal measure, August to February, is approximately 10,000. In terms of employment these figures indicate that something like 8,000 or 10,000 more Montanans are seeking jobs now than at the same time in recent previous winters.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January	21,533	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
February	23,750	16,695	13,061	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336
March	22,500*	14,930	12,663	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844
May		9,032	5,105	5,565	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312
July		6,419	3,807	4,628	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260
September		6,328	2,889	2,781	3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304
November		12,564	6,453	6,968	5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341

*Estimated

Miner Forces Still Reducing

Where will these additional jobs be found? That is the dilemma facing Montana economy as spring of 1958 gets ready to open. Continued reduction in metal mining forces is shown through the winter months. This lag started last July, with curtailment charged to unfavorable markets for the metal output. The situation has not bettered in the intervening months, and employment has been losing ground each period as a result. It is now 4,000 short of a year ago.

Lumber Hampered by Weak Market

Lumber and logging can be expected to absorb part of its idled workers during the spring and summer months, but probably not to the extent of furnishing jobs to as many as it has laid off since last August. The lumber market has been the dampening factor in that industry, with lesser demand and weakened price structure. Extensive resumption of building operations is a prerequisite to attendant improvement in employment in the timber industry.

Construction Prospect Still Hazy

Construction prospects as they appear at present hold but little hope in 1958 of surpassing last year's level of employment in that industry. Several big projects are under way, and will call-back some hundreds of workers in the spring, but other similar centers of employment have been completed and will no longer be a factor in the labor market. A power dam at Great Falls has been finished, the project at Noxon Rapids is about half complete; building operations at Billings are well along, with nothing started to pick up the slack as they finish; and airbase construction programs at Glasgow and Great Falls have not yet come out with plans for employment increases this season. February employment in construction was down 400 from January and 7,500 from its level of last August.

Highway Employment Above Year Ago

Another facet of the construction industry's employment prospects centers in the highway program. State highway contractors were using 162 men in February, as compared with 111 a year ago and 150 in February of 1956. This compares with 1,250 so employed last July and August. Work was in progress in February on 19 miles of highway and bridges contracted at $3,528,200. A backlog of awarded contracts on which work was not in progress consists of 275 miles of road jobs and bridges aggregating $3,000,000 in cost. Maintenance work by the state highway authorities employed 670 men this year, 730 in February, 1957, and 700 in February, 1956.

Tourist Travel Affects Employment

Meanwhile these payroll reductions in prime industries is reflected in similar, though not so deep, curtailments in retail trade. These would be regained if the prime industries returned to their top level. Service industries have added about as many workers in the year period as trade establishments laid off, though both service and trade are substantially below their last August peak employment. Return to that level will depend in part upon the volume of tourist traffic developed in the season soon to open, a prospect somewhat clouded by prevalence of employment reduction over much of the nation.

Montana State Library
3 0864 1004 5104 9

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, March 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(521 jobseekers, 160 new; 373 men, 148 women). Limited smelter hiring for turnover and occasional departmental needs from groups displaced by recent curtailments. The usual migration from smelter to summer work on farms and in construction is expected to be much reduced this spring. Meanwhile the spring demand for phosphate fertilizer from the plant will call for addition of about 15 workers. Neither farm nor construction hiring has yet begun.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,694 jobseekers, 556 new; 2,011 men, 683 women). Outside construction has continued a fair volume of employment through the winter, though no new projects have been started. Crews are still occupied on the court house structure, state office, and smaller projects. Residence and commercial building should get under way in March. Employment in oil explorations is at a winter low. Wholesale and retail trade, and service industries, have kept up a fair level of employment, but have required a minimum of hiring. Agriculture is beginning to seek experienced help for the coming spring campaign.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(894 jobseekers, 184 new; 749 men, 245 women). Several construction jobs that have continued through the winter are expected to expand their crews as the weather moderates. Active jobs are an office-class building at the college, a store rebuilding down town, and another soon to start. Some work has also continued on the water reservoir and mains. Pole plant has reduced its work schedule, lack of orders, and 15 were laid off at the flour mill for the same reason. Spring break-up of roads has begun and logging crews will be trimmed accordingly. Farm hiring to begin during March.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,585 jobseekers, 611 new; 2,052 men, 533 women). Labor market is sluggish in the wake of release of about 70 operators in the open pit mining project; another 100 expected to be off in March through adaption of mechanical devices. No outside construction as yet, some to start in April. Most eating establishments have eliminated one shift and reduced crews by other means. Trade establishments have indulged in clearance and liquidation sales, with more reductions of force expected.

CUT BANK—(562 jobseekers, 98 new; 456 men, 106 women). All construction work and oil drilling closed down, lowest employment activity in years. Work is to resume on road job and sewage disposal plant late in March, when crews will also be recruited on a new gymnasium at Browning. Ranch help demand is picking up, sheep tagging and lambing skills being called.

DILLON—(350 jobseekers, 86 new; 274 men, 76 women). A small gold mine and mill closed, idling four men; two crews of six men each are testing an iron ore body east of Dillon. Several residences are being converted to office use, with seven men employed. Shortage of school construction funds led to layoff of eight. Work on a road job to resume March 15; city has added three streets to its oiling project for this summer. Re-opening of a phosphate mine after winter halt is expected shortly. Potato handling furnished 24 men with employment in February.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(673 jobseekers, 89 new; 548 men, 125 women). A few construction outfits were active in February; work on the power house at Fort Peck continued, keeping 50 or more men on payroll where layoff had been expected. There are still 90 at work at the airbase, about 400 below last summer's peak, and 700 fewer than the year before. Expectation there is that by May or June both these peaks will be exceeded. A school building job was suspended in late February because of adverse weather.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(279 jobseekers, 102 new; 230 men, 49 women). Contract construction is at a minimum in employment, the big bridge job used 15 men in February. Oil field activity was at low ebb in that month, is expected to move upward in March. Most residences under construction are about finished, as is the new school house. No starts on major projects looked for in March, but employment seems to have reached about its lowest level of the winter.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,978 jobseekers, 499 new; 2,148 men, 830 women). Despite relatively open weather, construction crews were generally reduced through February; top heavy supply of carpenters results. Retail and wholesale crews are trimmed to minimum numbers, reduction also affects a utility crew. Some inside work progressing at the air base, painters in demand during February. Work on an underpass, school buildings, and health center has been suspended until more favorable weather. A city building is nearly completed. New construction projects for the coming season offer encouragement, including a big contract for airbase improvement. Some farm demand for care of sheep flocks.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(651 jobseekers, 68 new; 533 men, 118 women). Mining and lumbering both increased their employment in February, but the gain was countered by reductions in construction and in retail trade. Forest hiring for maintenance and improvement is to start in March, but the annual spring break-up of access roads will reduce lumber and logging employment until early May. Less hiring for potato sorting than in most recent years.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(738 jobseekers, 155 new; 579 men, 159 women). Earlier layoffs this winter than normal brought about an earlier leveling off of the accumulated labor surplus. Short-time demand in February for labor on the ice storage project for railroad use, work which usually occurs in January. Call-backs for construction expected to begin in March, but not much change in labor market conditions until in April.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,230 jobseekers, 290 new; 734 men, 496 women). Slack hiring in about all industrial lines, labor surplus still mounting; includes skilled workers, operators, semi-skills, and general labor. Clerical workers in continuing demand. Soft roads and load limits brought about logging and lumbering layoffs in both Lincoln and White Sulphur areas. Valley irrigation project continues with winter crews, making good progress, hiring activity will increase as spring opens. Some demand developing for farm labor.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(3,123 jobseekers, 295 new; 2,537 men, 586 women). With unemployment at or near its seasonal peak, the outlook generally reflected by employers is "wait and see." Load limits on main highways, and breakup of access roads, serve to shut down logging employment that survived earlier epidemic of layoffs. Recovery of lumber hiring is not expected until May. Construction activity is in a dormant stage, with no upturn looked for until early April. Retail trade will probably absorb some of its surplus supply in March, due to early Easter season. Service establishments furnished some hiring demand in February for the brightest spot in the picture.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(430 jobseekers, 79 new; 347 men, 83 women). Construction is at a virtual standstill, with an upturn expected to begin in March, on moderate scale. Local gypsum plant maintains its force increase of January which added one production shift. Employment in retail trade is wavering, influenced by slower buying and income uncertainty. Principal agricultural demand is for cattle feeders, spring season not yet opening.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(603 jobseekers, 86 new; 377 men, 226 women). Construction employment remains at its winter low, though a bridge job is opening up and some home building is in progress. Railroad situation reflects minimum volume of traffic, hiring of extra gangs should begin in late March. Main sawmill down temporarily for repairs in February, woods work slowing down on account of soft roads and snow conditions in the forest. Outlook fair, work to resume in Yellowstone Park by April, and highway contracts ready to start with fair weather. Ample labor supply for spring period.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(692 jobseekers, 169 new; 416 men, 276 women). Adverse weather hampers outdoor employment and

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Feb. 1958	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	Feb. Avg. 1950-1957
Industrial Employment	152,100	154,600	157,800	144,900
New Job Applications	4,428	5,534	3,921	3,368
Job Applicants, End of Month	23,750	21,533	16,695	13,317
Insured Unemployment—	**Mar. 7 1958**	**Feb. 7 1958**	**Mar. 8 1957**	**Avg. 1st Mar. Wk. 1950-1957**
New and Renewal Claims	1,426	2,011	979	761
Unemployed Weeks Filed	18,953	16,928	12,074	9,041
Total Unemployment Claims	20,379	18,939	13,053	9,802

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, March 1

(Continued from Page Two)

resumption of seasonal work, reflecting also into retail trade employment. Outlook is for gradual change as weather breaks out into spring, but no big hiring surge is anticipated. Construction program lacking in new projects. Preliminaries to securing Mexican Nationals for beet work have been begun.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,933 jobseekers, 424 new; 1,448 men, 485 women). Lumber employment suffered further reduction in February as woods work was halted by soft roads and by over-supply of logs at the mills. Meanwhile mills are operating on shortened work week, though one mill employs 165 in two shifts on a nine-hour, five-day week. Building permits went up 30 percent in February, reversing a downward sag during both December and January. One major bridge job and a new shopping center under way, no road work yet. Technological progress on railroad operation reduces employment there. Retail and wholesale trade about even with year ago.

POLSON—(735 jobseekers, 58 new; 661 men, 74 women). Logging and sawmill operation reduced to a practical zero, market continues unsatisfactory and the usual spring breakup of roads adds the clincher. Plywood production also halted. New hospital contract up in March, the local employment economy needs such a boost. No farm hiring of consequence ye.t

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(538 jobseekers, 99 new; 436 men, 102 women). Oil field employment is at a minimum, no pronounced upsurge in sight. Work continues on a hospital wing and some minor contracts. New projects are lacking. Farm hiring remains low, though the sheep industry is beginning to call for taggers and lambers, and shearing will begin shortly.

SIDNEY—(413 jobseekers, 168 new; 369 men, 44 women). Layoffs, instead of hiring, dominate the labor scene. Sugar plant season operation concluded in early February, releasing several hundred on annual pattern. Power plant construction crew cut by 30 to a 200 force, will build up as spring opens. Agriculture not yet a factor, except for livestock tenders.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(650 jobseekers, 78 new; 400 men, 250 women). File of applicants double that of year ago. Noxon dam employment down to 250 in February but had reached 300 by end of the month. Major contractors will go on three-shift scale with settled weather. One sawmill adding new salvage equipment but most mills operating on "off and on" basis, influenced by market demands and by log scarcities as roads yield to spring.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(478 jobseekers, 74 new; 402 men, 76 women). Construction employment halted in February, due to finishing projects and to weather. No new starts yet. Little hiring expected in March. Workers returning from Glasgow and Sidney add to local supply. Highway jobs, telephone line, bridge, and some commercial building expected, later in spring. Oil exploration dwindled with departure of one seismograph crew and two drilling outfits. Farm hiring not begun, may feel some demand in late March, and in April.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Feb. 1958 (2)	Jan. 1958 (3)	Feb. 1957	Jan. '58 to Feb. '58	Feb. '57 to Feb. '58
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	152,100	154,600	157,800	—2,500	—5,700
Manufacturing	18,200	19,100	19,400	— 900	—1,200
Durable goods	11,400	11,800	12,400	— 400	—1,000
Lumber and timber products	5,700	6,100	6,100	— 400	— 400
Primary metals	4,500	4,500	5,100	00	— 600
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,200	00	00
Nondurable goods	6,800	7,300	7,000	— 500	— 200
Food and kindred products	3,100	3,600	3,200	— 500	— 100
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	1,100	1,100	1,200	00	— 100
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,000	00	00
Mining	9,100	9,200	12,800	— 100	—3,700
Metal mining	5,500	5,500	9,000	00	—3,500
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	900	900	— 100	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,800	2,800	2,900	00	— 100
Contract Construction	8,000	9,200	8,400	—1,200	— 400
Contractors, building construction	2,600	3,300	2,900	— 700	— 300
Contractors, other than building	2,200	2,200	2,000	00	200
Contractors, special trade	3,200	3,700	3,500	— 500	— 300
Transportation and utilities	19,600	19,600	20,600	00	—1,000
Interstate railroads	10,200	10,200	11,100	00	— 900
Transportation except railroads	3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00
Utilities including communication	5,600	5,600	5,700	00	— 100
Trade	38,700	38,900	39,400	— 200	— 700
Wholesale trade	9,100	9,100	9,100	00	00
Retail trade	29,600	29,800	30,300	— 200	— 700
General merchandise and apparel	5,200	5,400	5,600	— 200	— 400
Food stores	4,400	4,300	4,900	100	— 500
Eating and drinking establishments	7,700	7,800	7,300	— 100	400
Automotive and filling stations	6,200	6,300	6,100	— 100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,100	6,000	6,400	100	— 300
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,800	5,900	5,800	— 100	00
Services and miscellaneous	21,100	21,200	20,500	— 100	600
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,600	2,600	2,500	00	100
Personal services	2,400	2,400	2,200	00	200
Other (6)	16,100	16,200	15,800	— 100	300
Government	31,600	31,500	30,900	100	700
Federal	7,000	7,100	7,400	— 100	— 400
State and local	24,600	24,400	23,500	200	1,100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,500	18,700	18,700	— 200	— 200
Manufacturing	2,500	2,600	3,100	— 100	— 600
Contract construction	1,300	1,400	1,100	— 100	200
Transportation and utilities	2,200	2,200	2,400	00	— 200
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,100	6,100	5,900	00	200
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,900	3,900	3,700	00	200
Government	2,500	2,500	2,500	00	00

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 617 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 974 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN FEB., 1958 AND FEB., 1957

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 3-7	
	Feb. 1958		Feb. 1957		Feb. 1958		Feb. 1957		Feb. 1958				Feb. 1957					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1958	1957
Anaconda	160	54	69	14	521	193	169	27	7	5	12	3	31	6	37	15	394*	147
Billings	556	191	603	211	2,694	1,055	2,492	873	220	45	265	114	190	41	231	104	2,666	1,859
Bozeman	184	59	134	46	894	265	579	183	62	13	75	37	74	4	78	29	467	380
Butte	611	200	350	119	2,585	892	903	236	28	14	42	9	120	12	132	50	2,072	547
Cut Bank	98	38	77	30	562	237	450	186	10	52	62	13	11	1	12	6	404	277
Dillon	86	36	84	31	350	125	227	85	17	33	50	18	17	40	57	28	278	145
Glasgow	89	38	104	31	673	240	628	224	63	8	71	21	51	11	62	17	630	512
Glendive	102	36	142	53	279	103	280	102	40	17	57	35	79	19	98	40	214	170
Great Falls	499	136	433	176	2,978	1,028	1,694	578	154	112	266	68	164	40	204	69	2,254	1,208
Hamilton	68	16	76	33	651	196	707	209	12	7	19	5	5	9	14	5	525	378
Havre	155	54	106	33	738	288	458	181	88	13	101	53	62	13	75	30	726	369
Helena	290	112	224	80	1,230	496	780	346	55	4	59	29	72	16	88	36	862	612
Kalispell	295	105	349	111	3,123	1,085	2,261	844	47	19	66	21	75	23	98	28	2,922	2,079
Lewistown	79	21	71	24	430	155	315	122	15	8	23	9	27	5	32	9	404	237
Livingston	86	33	79	18	603	226	502	152	23	—	23	7	12	4	16	4	606	492
Miles City	169	58	149	47	692	276	556	238	21	11	32	19	46	7	53	18	549	450
Missoula	424	132	470	155	1,933	689	1,495	589	62	7	69	46	66	9	75	30	1,787	1,217
Polson	58	23	108	27	735	268	526	196	1	5	6	1	17	—	17	2	703	634
Shelby	99	28	61	17	538	200	402	146	47	133	180	32	20	5	25	15	443	261
Sidney	168	48	73	18	413	134	383	125	8	2	10	4	22	4	26	8	364	317
Thomp. Falls	78	25	76	28	650	250	472	165	78	5	83	39	8	—	8	1	681	420
Wolf Point	74	20	83	29	478	168	416	162	17	3	20	7	25	4	29	4	428	342
TOTALS	4,428	1,463	3,921	1,331	23,750	8,569	16,695	5,969	1,075	516	1,591	590	1,194	273	1,467	548	20,379	13,053

*Includes 803 claims of Federal Employees UC Program,554 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. (1) 1958	Jan. (2) 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. (1) 1958	Jan. (2) 1958	Feb. 1957	Feb. (1) 1958	Jan. (2) 1958	Feb. 1957
All Manufacturing	$86.66	$87.81	$87.11	38.2	38.9	39.4	$2.27	$2.26	$2.21
Durable goods	84.09	84.98	87.66	38.2	38.3	40.1	2.20	2.22	2.19
Primary metals	90.28	90.28	90.63	39.4	39.4	40.4	2.29	2.29	2.24
Nondurable goods	91.67	93.06	85.84	38.3	40.1	37.8	2.39	2.32	2.27
Food and kindred products	77.32	82.47	69.58	39.3	42.5	38.2	1.97	1.94	1.82
All Mining	97.39	97.08	94.42	39.2	39.1	38.7	2.49	2.49	2.44
Metal mining	91.23	91.23	90.79	38.8	38.8	38.2	2.35	2.35	2.38
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	88.54	91.22	83.59						
Transportation (except railroads)	108.20	109.85	97.61						
Utilities and communication	78.84	82.06	76.75	38.6	40.0	39.1	2.04	2.05	1.96

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Accounted for Under
Act of Congress

Lucile Speer, Librarian
Documents & Serials
Montana State University
Missoula, Montana

Montana
State
Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.